Configuring Interface and Router Redundancy

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Site Manager Software Version 5.01

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Bay Networks

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About This Guide

Bay Networks® redundancy services enhance router resilience by enabling a router to recover from either interface or router failure with minimal delay.

Interface redundancy protects your network from failures of individual LAN interfaces on a router. Router redundancy protects your network from failures of the entire router. You can use these services separately or in combination to ensure smooth and continuous operation of your network.

Configuring Interface and Router Redundancy offers

- Overviews of interface and router redundancy and descriptions of how Bay Networks redundancy services work (Chapter 1 and Chapter 2)
- Implementation notes that may affect how you configure interface and router redundancy (Chapter 3)
- Instructions on configuring interface redundancy (Chapter 4)
- Instructions on configuring router redundancy (Chapter 5)
- Tables of default parameter values for router redundancy (Appendix A)
- Examples of how you can use router redundancy in your network (Appendix B)
- Worksheets to help you configure router redundancy (Appendix C)
- Instructions on configuring BOFL parameters (Appendix D)

Before You Begin

Before using this guide, you must complete the following procedures:

- Create and save a configuration file.
- Retrieve the configuration file in local or remote mode.

Refer to *Configuring Routers* for instructions.

Make sure that you are running the latest version of Bay Networks Site Manager and router software. For instructions, refer to *Upgrading Routers from Version 7–10.xx to Version 11.0*.

Conventions

angle brackets (< >)	Indicate that you choose the text to enter based on the description inside the brackets. Do not type the brackets when entering the command. Example: if command syntax is **ping** *<ip_address>*, you enter **ping 192.32.10.12**
bold text	Indicates text that you need to enter, command names, and buttons in menu paths. Example: Enter **wfsm &**
	Example: Use the **dinfo** command.
	Example: ATM DXI > Interfaces > **PVCs** identifies the PVCs button in the window that appears when you select the Interfaces option from the ATM DXI menu.
italic text	Indicates variable values in command syntax descriptions, new terms, file and directory names, and book titles.
quotation marks (“ ”)	Indicate the title of a chapter or section within a book.
`screen text`	Indicates data that appears on the screen. Example: `Set Bay Networks Trap Monitor Filters`
separator (>)	Separates menu and option names in instructions and internal pin-to-pin wire connections. Example: Protocols > AppleTalk identifies the AppleTalk option in the Protocols menu.
	Example: Pin 7 > 19 > 20

vertical line (|)	Indicates that you enter only one of the parts of the command. The vertical line separates choices. Do not type the vertical line when entering the command. Example: If the command syntax is **show at routes | nets**, you enter either **show at routes** or **show at nets**, but not both.

Acronyms

BOFL	Breath of Life
FDDI	Fiber Distributed Data Interface
IP	Internet Protocol
IPX	Internet Packet Exchange
LAN	local area network
MAC	media access control
MIB	management information base
OUI	organizationally unique identifier
PDU	protocol data unit
VLAN	virtual LAN
WAN	wide area network

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Tokyo, Japan	(81) 3-5402-0180	(81) 3-5402-0173

Chapter 1
Interface Redundancy Overview

Interface redundancy provides backup of one interface by another within a single router. It protects your network from partial router or installation failures; it also enables you to maintain data transmission for critical interfaces without the expense of two routers.

You configure interfaces to be members of an *interface redundancy group*. The group includes an *active interface,* which performs normal routing and bridging services, and one or more *redundant interfaces*, which take over if the active interface fails.

You can configure multiple interface redundancy groups on the same router.

Active Interface

The active interface performs normal bridging and routing services.

When you configure interface redundancy, you select one interface on the router to have the highest priority to be the active interface. That interface is the *designated primary interface*. Under normal circumstances, the designated primary interface is the active interface for the redundancy group. If the active interface fails, however, another interface in the group becomes the new active interface.

Redundant Interfaces

All members of an interface redundancy group other than the active interface are redundant interfaces. A redundant interface has no function other than to serve as a backup.

Interface Roles

Bay Networks interface redundancy software determines which interface in a redundancy group becomes the active interface if the current active interface fails. The software also determines the priority for each of the remaining members of the group to become the active interface.

Determining the Active Interface

When you boot a router configured with interface redundancy, the designated primary interface has 12 seconds to become active. If it does become active, data transmission begins normally.

If the designated primary interface does not become active within 12 seconds, the redundant interface with the highest priority becomes the active interface, and transmission begins. The 12-second initialization period occurs only once, and applies only to the designated primary interface. After initialization, all redundant interfaces are ready to become active immediately if the active interface fails.

Reset Active Feature

Interface redundancy includes a Reset Active feature that allows you to force the interface you have designated as primary to become the active interface. Using this feature may improve network performance. Refer to Chapter 4 for information about accessing the Reset Active feature.

Determining Priority

The redundant interface with the highest priority becomes the active interface if the active interface fails.

During startup, if the designated primary interface fails to become active, the following interfaces become active, in this order:

1. Redundant interfaces on the same slot as the designated primary interface
2. Redundant interfaces on other slots

During normal data transfer, if the active interface fails, the following interfaces become active, in this order:

1. Redundant interfaces on the slot that is processing the routing/bridging table for this circuit
2. Redundant interfaces on other slots

BOFL Parameters and Role Change Speed on Ethernet

When you enable BOFL, the router only sends BOFL messages if the interface is idle. If the interface is transmitting regular data traffic, it does not send BOFL messages.

Three parameters control BOFL. The BOFL Retries parameter sets the number of BOFL messages the interface transmits before the router declares the circuit down. The number of seconds between BOFL messages is the value of the BOFL Timeout parameter divided by the BOFL Timeout Divisor parameter.

To increase the speed of detecting failed interfaces and changing roles on Ethernet connectors, set the BOFL Timeout parameter to a short interval, such as 1 second. If you also set the BOFL Retries parameter to 4, and accept the BOFL Timeout Divisor parameter default value of 1, a role change occurs in under 5 seconds. If you set the BOFL Timeout Divisor parameter to a higher value, the router sends BOFL messages so frequently that the cost in LAN bandwidth and CPU overhead is high.

Refer to Appendix D for parameter descriptions and instructions for using Site Manager to edit these parameters.

Hot and Warm Standby

When a redundant interface takes over for a failed interface without interruption in service, it does so under one of two conditions: *hot standby* or *warm standby.*

Hot Standby

When an active interface fails, but the circuit is still up, the new active interface retains access to the routing/bridging tables, and can continue transmission immediately.

Only if the routing/bridging tables are on another slot from the new active interface is there any loss in performance. The priority rules for interfaces to become active operate to avoid this situation whenever possible.

Warm Standby

When the active interface fails and the circuit has gone down, the CPU module processing the routing/bridging table is at fault, and the router loses the routing/bridging tables.

Transmission continues, but is slower than hot standby, because the new active interface must relearn the routing/bridging tables.

Active Interface MAC Address

When you configure interface redundancy, the active interface uses the following MAC address in hexadecimal radix:

0x 2*y yy* A2*xx xxxx*

- 0x2 indicates that the address is locally administered by Bay Networks.
- *y yy* indicates the circuit number.
- A2 identifies the Bay Networks organizationally unique identifier (OUI).
- *xx xxxx* is the unique router identification number.

The active interface in an interface redundancy group uses the MAC address for all traffic, including Breath of Life (BOFL). The MAC address switches among interfaces in the interface redundancy group so that it always represents the active interface.

The MAC address affects the setup of network-layer protocol adjacent hosts on adjacent routers. For example, if you have adjacent routers and the IP adjacent host is defined with its next hop being the active interface in an interface redundancy group, the adjacent host MAC address must be the active interface's MAC address; that is, 0x 2*y yy* A2*xx xxxx.*

The circuit number maps to a virtual LAN (VLAN) on the router. Multiple VLANs on the same router can be connected to frame switches.

You find the complete MAC address for the active interface in the interface management information base (MIB) -- Ethernet or FDDI -- of the router on which interface redundancy is configured. For example, if you are configuring Ethernet, you can find the active MAC address in the Ethernet MIB by entering the following command from the Technician Interface:

get wfCSMACDEntry.wfCSMACDMadr.*

Among the entries displayed in the MIB is the MAC address 0x 2*y yy* A2*xx xxxx*, which is used for interface redundancy. If you configure more than one interface redundancy group on the same router, you will see more than one entry with the same MAC address. This is not a problem because the two redundancy groups are in different subnets.

Chapter 2
Router Redundancy Overview

Router redundancy protects a network from the irrecoverable failure of an entire router. You configure routers to be members of a *router redundancy group*. The group includes a primary router that performs normal routing and bridging services, and one or more secondary routers that take over if the primary router fails.

Note: You can configure multiple router redundancy groups on the same network.

Primary Router

Bay Networks router redundancy software allows you to decide which router has priority to be the primary router. It includes configurable bidding timers and timeout periods. These values determine how and when a router in a redundancy group changes roles from secondary to primary.

Dedicated Secondary Router

Bay Networks recommends that you configure router redundancy so that a secondary router has no function other than to serve as a backup. A router so configured is a *dedicated secondary router*.

You can configure a redundant router to carry other traffic, unrelated to that of its redundancy group. Be aware, however, that if a secondary router becomes the primary router in a redundancy group, it stops any other data transfer it was performing. When you configure a router as a member of a router redundancy group, its role in that group takes precedence over any other functions you assign it.

Redundancy Protocol

Routers in a redundancy group all begin in the secondary role. A router assumes the primary role according to the following criteria, and the redundancy protocol considers the criteria in the following order:

1. Number of good interfaces
2. Number of reachable resources
3. Priority to become primary, which you configure
4. Lowest member ID (for further information, see the Member ID parameter in Chapter 5)

For example, if two routers in a router redundancy group have the same number of good interfaces, the protocol considers the number of reachable resources each router has. But if one router has a larger number of good interfaces, that router becomes primary without consideration of subsequent criteria.

The routers use a bidding process to determine which router becomes the primary router. If the group has more than two members, the bidding process also determines which of the backup routers is the best secondary router. The bidding process consists of an exchange of messages called *protocol data units* (PDUs).

Table 2-1 provides a detailed description of this process.

Table 2-1. Redundancy Protocol PDU Flow Diagram for Role Bidding

Router A	PDU	Router B
Starts in secondary role.		Starts in secondary role.
Sends Hello PDUs at periodic intervals. These PDUs start the bidding for the primary role.	Hello PDU Role = Secondary ---------->	Receives Hello PDU from Router A and stores its contents in the redundancy group database. Checks to see if Router A is a better primary router; if so, Router B does not plan to change roles.
Receives Hello PDU from Router B and stores its contents in the redundancy group database. Checks to see if Router B is a better primary router; if so, Router A does not plan to change roles.	Hello PDU Role = Secondary <----------	Starts sending Hello PDUs at periodic intervals; these PDUs are Router B's bids for the primary role.

(continued)

Table 2-1. Redundancy Protocol PDU Flow Diagram for Role Bidding *(continued)*

Router A	PDU	Router B
After the bidding period times out, the software determines that Router A is the best primary router. Router A sends the SOS New Primary PDU, and then changes role to become the primary router.	SOS New Primary PDU Role = Secondary ---------->	After the bidding period times out, the software determines that another member of the router redundancy group is the best primary router. Router B remains in a secondary role and continues to monitor the redundancy group status.
Receives the periodic Hello PDU and updates the redundancy group database, including each member's interface status information.	Hello PDU Role = Secondary <----------	Continues sending periodic Hello PDUs with local interface status information.
Continues sending periodic Primary Hello PDUs with local interface status information. The Primary Hello PDUs from the primary router have additional meaning to other members of the redundancy group.	Hello PDU Role = Primary ---------->	Receives the periodic Primary Hello PDUs and updates the redundancy group database, including each member's interface status information. Restarts the Primary OK Timer.
	Time Passes	
Primary router fails. Router A is in an unknown state; may not have received this PDU.	SOS New Primary PDU Role = Secondary <----------	Primary OK Timer expires for *n* times. Router B determines that the primary router has failed. Based on information in the redundancy group database, the software determines that Router B is the best secondary router to become the new primary router. Router B sends an SOS New Primary PDU, which prevents any other secondary router in the group from becoming the primary router. Router B becomes the new primary router.
Router A remains in an unknown state; may not have received this PDU.	Hello PDU Role = Primary <----------	As the new primary router, Router B periodically sends Primary Hello PDUs with local interface status information.

The primary router periodically monitors itself to make sure it is functioning normally. If the primary router is not functioning properly, a role change occurs, as follows:

1. The primary router notifies the best secondary router that it intends to change out of the primary role.
2. The best secondary router informs the other members of the impending role change, and those members start a timer (using the Bidding Timer value) to prevent additional role changes by other members.
3. The best secondary router assumes primary status.

Table 2-2 describes how a primary router changes to a secondary role while the best secondary router assumes the primary role.

Table 2-2. Redundancy Protocol PDU Flow Diagram for SOS PDUs

Router A	PDU	Router B
Router A, currently the primary router, sends Primary Hello PDUs at periodic intervals.	Hello PDU Role = Primary ---------->	Router B, currently a secondary router, receives the periodic Primary Hello PDUs and updates the redundancy group database. Router B restarts the Primary OK Timer.
Receives the periodic Hello PDUs and updates the redundancy group database.	Hello PDU Role = Secondary <----------	Router B sends periodic Hello PDUs.
Router A detects local partial failures; for example, an important interface has failed. Router A knows that Router B is a better primary router, so Router A plans to change its role to secondary. Router A issues an SOS PDU to inform all members of the redundancy group of its intention to change out of the primary role.	SOS PDU Role = Primary ---------->	Router B, the best secondary router, receives the SOS PDU, and confirms that it is the best secondary router by sending the SOS Reply PDU.
Router A, the current primary router, receives the SOS Reply PDU with its OK indication from Router B.	SOS Reply PDU Role = Secondary <----------	Router B sends the SOS Reply PDU, indicating that it is ready to be the new primary router, and that it is OK for the current primary router to change out of the primary role.
Router A sends an SOS Primary Goodbye PDU, then changes out of the primary role.	SOS Primary Goodbye PDU Role = Primary ---------->	Router B receives the SOS Primary Goodbye PDU.
Router A may not receive this PDU, but all other members of the redundancy group do. This message tells the other secondary members to delay bidding for the new primary role until after the bidding timer expires and they detect that there is no primary router.	SOS New Primary PDU Role = Secondary <----------	Router B sends the SOS New Primary PDU to indicate that it is changing roles to become the new primary router. Router B changes its role to become the new primary router.
Router A may not receive this PDU. All other members of the redundancy group do, and update their redundancy group databases.	Hello PDU Role = Primary <----------	Router B has finished the role change and is now the new primary router. Router B sends its first periodic Primary Hello PDU.

Role Change

A router may change out of the primary role because of router failure, failure of one or more interfaces, or because it cannot reach its resources.

Router Failure

If the primary router in a router redundancy group fails entirely, it obviously is no longer the best primary router, and a role change occurs, as outlined in Table 2-1 and Table 2-2.

Interface Failure

If one or more interfaces on the primary router fail, it is probably no longer the best primary router, depending on the status of the interfaces on the other routers in the router redundancy group. If it is not the best primary router, it changes out of the primary role.

BOFL Parameters and Role Change Speed for Ethernet

To increase the speed of detecting failed interfaces and changing roles on Ethernet connectors, the software automatically shortens the values in the BOFL parameters when you enable router redundancy. The relevant parameters are BOFL Timeout, BOFL Retries, and BOFL Timeout Divisor.

When you enable BOFL, the router only sends BOFL messages if the interface is idle. If the interface is transmitting regular data traffic, it does not send BOFL messages.

The BOFL Retries parameter sets the number of BOFL messages the interface transmits before the router declares the circuit down. The default value for router redundancy is 4.

The number of seconds between BOFL messages is the value of the BOFL Timeout parameter divided by the BOFL Timeout Divisor parameter. The default value for the BOFL Timeout parameter is 5 seconds. When you enable router redundancy, the software sets the default value of the BOFL Timeout Divisor parameter to 10, and thereby shortens the interval between BOFL messages to 0.5 seconds.

With a divisor value of 10, and a retries value of 4, the router takes 2 seconds to detect 4 missed BOFLs and initiate a role change. The entire role change procedure takes about 3 seconds.

You may want to set the retries to a value higher than 4 depending on the nature of your network. If your network typically carries traffic in bursts, setting the retries value to 4 could trigger frequent, unnecessary role-switching.

Refer to Appendix D for parameter descriptions and instructions for using Site Manager to edit these parameters.

Resource Availability

A router is functioning normally if it can reach the resources -- servers, printers, and other devices -- with which you configure it to communicate. If a primary router in a redundancy group cannot reach its resources, it changes out of the primary role. Resources are determined by IP address, so all resources must be running TCP/IP.

Bay Networks redundancy software includes several parameters that allow you to control how often and how many times a router attempts to ping its resources (refer to Chapter 5).

Requirements

Router redundancy has the following requirements:

- Router redundancy is a Bay Networks proprietary protocol. All routers running router redundancy must be Bay Networks routers.
- Interfaces that you configure for router redundancy must be on networks with no other routers that require route advertisements on that segment of the network.
- All members of a router redundancy group must have exactly the same configuration for all redundant interfaces except for Member ID, Priority, and Resources.
- A router can be a member of only one router redundancy group.

Chapter 3
Implementation Notes

This chapter provides information about special features of Bay Networks interface and router redundancy.

Planning Your Network

Configuring router redundancy on your network is somewhat different from configuring most protocols, because router redundancy involves multiple nodes. Consider your network requirements and design your interface and router redundancy groups carefully to maximize the benefits of using redundancy. In particular, keep in mind the following characteristics of router and interface redundancy:

- The interfaces you configure as backed-up interfaces should perform routing services that you rate as your highest priority.
- Remember that if a router becomes the primary router in a router redundancy group, other functions it has been performing while in the secondary role terminate.
- Bay Networks recommends that you configure redundant routers as dedicated redundant routers; that is, with the backup role as their sole function.
- A router can be a member of only one router redundancy group.

When planning your network for router redundancy, follow these guidelines:

- Determine the backed-up interfaces in each member of the router redundancy group.
- Select the group ID and member IDs for router redundancy, noting the following:
  - -- The group ID must be unique for each group in the network.
  - -- Each member ID must be unique within the group. Role-changing rules use the member IDs to reassign roles. When two routers have the same priority, the one with the lowest member ID becomes the primary router when a role change occurs.
- Configure more than one interface for router redundancy to avoid a single point of failure.

Refer to Appendix C for worksheets to help you plan your router redundancy groups.

Protocols Supported

Interface redundancy works with IP, IPX, spanning tree bridging, source route bridging, AppleTalk, and VINES.

Router redundancy works with IP, only on stub networks. The network segment cannot have any other routers that require route advertisements.

LAN Interfaces

Interface and router redundancy support the following LAN interfaces as redundant interfaces: 10-Mb Ethernet, 100-Mb Ethernet, and FDDI. Interface redundancy also works with Token Ring networks.

All members of an interface redundancy group must be LAN interfaces of the same type.

Multiple LAN interfaces of the same type or different types can carry the router redundancy protocol.

Router Redundancy Requirements

All members of a router redundancy group must

- Be the same router type; for example, BCN®, BLN®, or ASN™.
- Have the same hardware configuration. This includes CPU and interface module types, slot and port locations of the backed-up interfaces, and resources.
- Have the same software configuration. For example, all group members must be running the same router software version and have the same loadable modules configured.
- Use exactly the same router redundancy configuration, except for the member ID.

Using Interface and Router Redundancy in Combination

Use interface redundancy with router redundancy to provide combined protection from internal router failure and total router failure. The combination of interface and router redundancy provides better interface protection than is possible using interface redundancy alone.

You can configure backed-up interfaces within redundant routers, and you can also configure some interfaces that are not backed up. Interface redundancy allows data transmission to occur without interruption in the event of a failed interface. Router redundancy provides the security of uninterrupted network service.

Caution: If you configure interface redundancy across slots with router redundancy, and the CPU board for the slot with the active interface fails, router redundancy may take precedence over interface redundancy, even though there is a member of the interface redundancy group available to transmit data. The result will be unnecessary delays in data transmission.

Table 3-1 demonstrates what happens when you configure interface redundancy across slots when you are using router and interface redundancy together.

Table 3-1. Using Interface Redundancy across Slots with Router Redundancy

Router A	Router B
Router A is in the primary role for router redundancy. It also has the active interface in the interface redundancy group.	Router B is in the secondary role.
The CPU board for the active interface fails. Router A detects that it is no longer the best primary router, so Router A changes its role to secondary.	Router B is the new best primary router, and it assumes the primary role.
Meanwhile, a redundant interface from the interface redundancy group has become active, with the result that Router A is again the best primary router in the router redundancy group.	Router B recognizes that it is no longer the best primary router and changes out of the primary role.
Router A assumes the primary role.	Router B is in the secondary role.
Data is moving again.	

Note that you can prevent the second role change by configuring the Automatic Role Switching parameter to Switch on Failure or One Shot Auto (refer to Chapter 5).

Compatibility

For Release 11.01/5.01, we have simplified the procedure for configuring router redundancy, and reduced to under 3 seconds the amount of time required for routers to switch in and out of the primary role. Because of these changes, when you install Software Version 11.01/5.01, you must completely reconfigure router redundancy.

Chapter 4
Configuring Interface Redundancy

This chapter describes how to configure interface redundancy. It assumes you have read *Configuring Routers* and Chapter 1 and Chapter 3 of this guide, and that you have

1. Opened a configuration file in local or remote mode
2. Specified router hardware if this is a local mode configuration file
3. Selected the link- or net-module connector on which you are enabling interface redundancy

To enable interface redundancy, you must select at least two interfaces as members of an interface redundancy group. One of the interfaces is the designated primary interface; under normal circumstances it is the active interface that provides normal routing/bridging services. The other is the redundant interface; it takes over if the active interface fails.

Enabling Interface Redundancy

To configure an interface redundancy group:

1. **In the Configuration Manager window, select an available LAN interface.**

   The Add Circuit window opens (Figure 4-1).

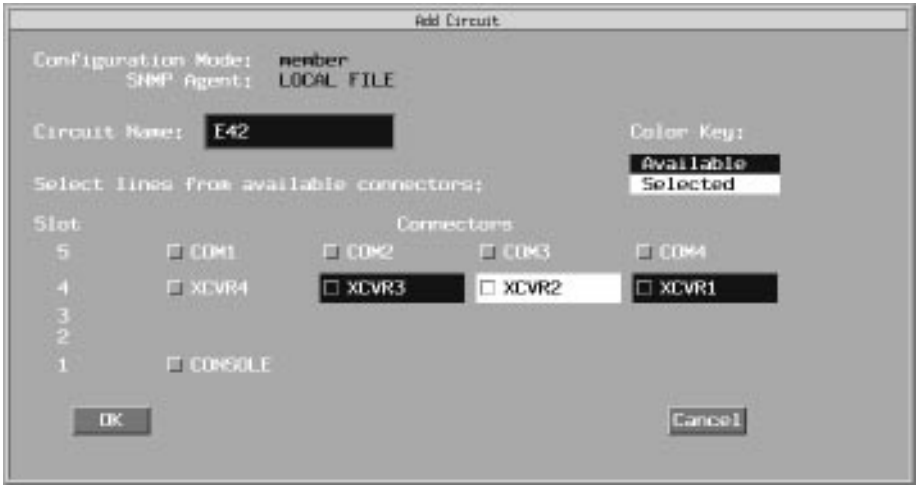

Figure 4-1. Add Circuit Window

2. **Select all other available LAN interfaces of the same type that you want to be members of this interface redundancy group.**
3. **Click on OK.**

   Interface redundancy is now enabled on this circuit. The Select Protocols window opens.
4. **Select the protocols you want to configure on the circuit, and click on OK.**
5. **Repeat Steps 1 through 4 to create additional interface redundancy groups.**
6. **In the Configuration Manager window, select one of the connectors in the interface redundancy group you just created.**

   The Edit Connector window opens (Figure 4-2).

Figure 4-2. Edit Connector Window

7. **Select Edit Circuit.**

   The Circuit Definition window opens (Figure 4-3).

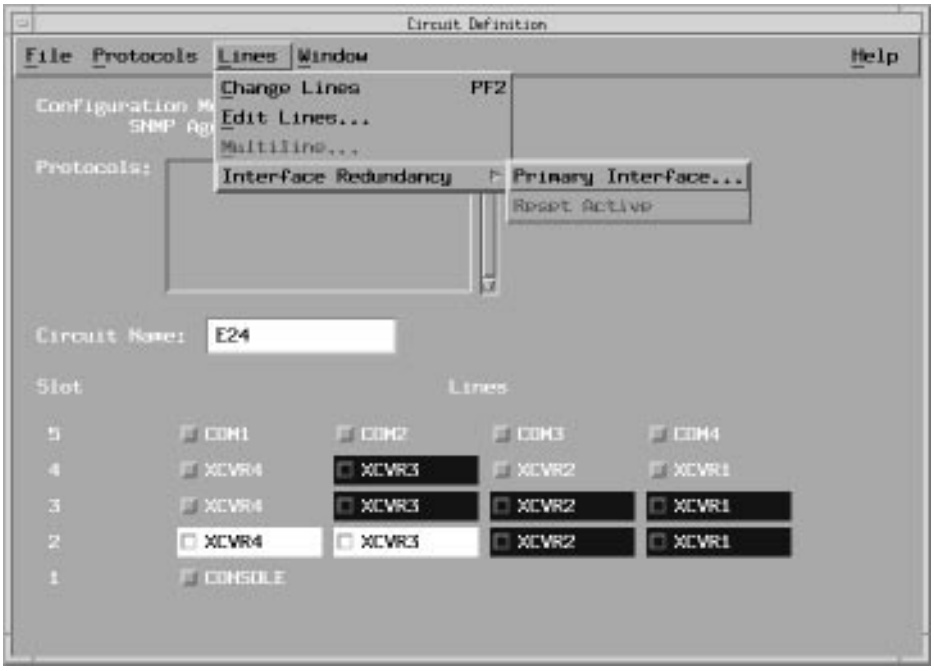

Figure 4-3. Circuit Definition Window

Note: The Reset Active option in the path Lines > Interface Redundancy > Primary Interface is available in dynamic mode only. This option allows you to force the interface you have designated as primary to become the active interface. Using this option may improve performance.

8. **In the Circuit Definition window, choose Lines > Interface Redundancy > Primary Interface.**

   The Select Primary window opens (Figure 4-4).

Figure 4-4. Select Primary Window

9. **Select an interface from the list in the Select Primary window, and click on Primary.**

   Site Manager redisplays the Circuit Definition window with the letter P now appended to the interface you designated as primary (Figure 4-5).

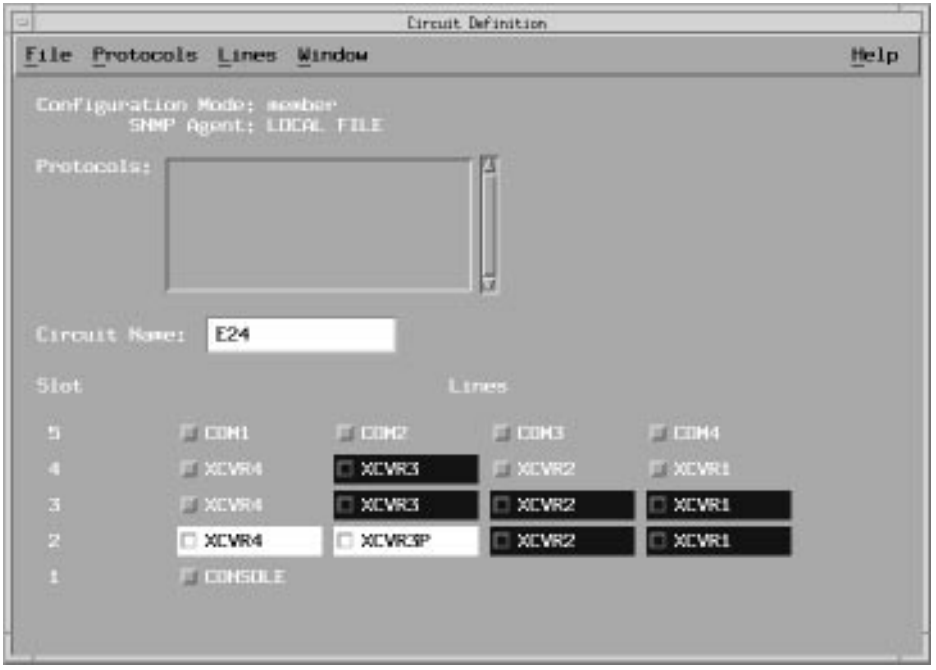

Figure 4-5. Circuit Definition Window with Primary Interface

10. **Choose File > Exit to exit the Circuit Definition window and return to the Configuration Manager window.**

Adding and Deleting Interfaces within a Group

To add an interface to an existing interface redundancy group, or to delete an interface from a group:

1. **In the Configuration Manager window, select any circuit in the group that you want to change.**

   The Edit Connector window opens (refer to Figure 4-2).

2. **Click on Edit Circuit.**

   The Circuit Definition window opens (refer to Figure 4-3).

3. **To add an interface, select an available line of the same LAN type as the other members of the group. To delete an interface, select the line you want to delete from the group.**

4. **Choose Lines > Change Lines.**

   The interface you selected is now added to or deleted from the interface redundancy group. If only one interface remains on the circuit, the interface redundancy group no longer exists.

Removing Interface Redundancy from a Circuit

To remove interface redundancy from a circuit:

1. **In the Configuration Manager window, select any member of the interface redundancy group you want to remove.**

   The Edit Connector window opens (refer to Figure 4-2).

2. **Select Edit Circuit.**

   The Circuit Definition window opens (refer to Figure 4-3).

3. **Deselect all but one member of the interface redundancy group.**

4. **Choose Lines > Change Lines.**

   The interface redundancy group no longer exists.

5. **Choose File > Exit to exit the window.**

Note: You can find out whether interface redundancy is configured on a circuit by selecting that circuit in the Circuit Definition window and checking the Lines menu. If Interface Redundancy is grayed out, it is not configured on the circuit you selected.

Chapter 5
Configuring Router Redundancy

This chapter describes how to configure router redundancy. It assumes you have read *Configuring Routers* and Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 of this guide, and that you have already created a local configuration file for a router without router redundancy.

Note: You cannot configure router redundancy in dynamic or remote mode.

To enable router redundancy, you must choose at least two routers as members of a router redundancy group. One of the routers will be the primary router; it will provide normal routing/bridging services. The other router will be the secondary, backup router; it will take over if the primary router fails. All members of a router redundancy group must have exactly the same configuration for all backed-up interfaces, except for the router's Member ID, Priority, and resources.

When you enable router redundancy, you must configure some group and member parameters. The Configuration Manager supplies default values for the remaining parameters. Use the directions that follow to enable router redundancy and edit router redundancy parameters.

For each parameter, this chapter provides information about default settings, valid parameter options, the parameter function, instructions for setting the parameter, and the MIB object ID.

Enabling Router Redundancy

To configure a router redundancy group, you create a group configuration file. This file is a template that you use to configure each member of the group.

The instructions in this chapter assume that you want to create a router redundancy group consisting of two members: Router 1 and Router 2. The configuration file you apply to these routers is named *template*. This file can be an existing configuration file to which you are adding router redundancy, or it can be a new file you create to configure router redundancy and other features.

Creating a Group Configuration File

To create a redundancy group configuration file template, complete the following steps. All group members will use the values you configure in this file.

1. **In the main Site Manager window, choose Tools > Router Redundancy > Group Configuration (Figure 5-1).**

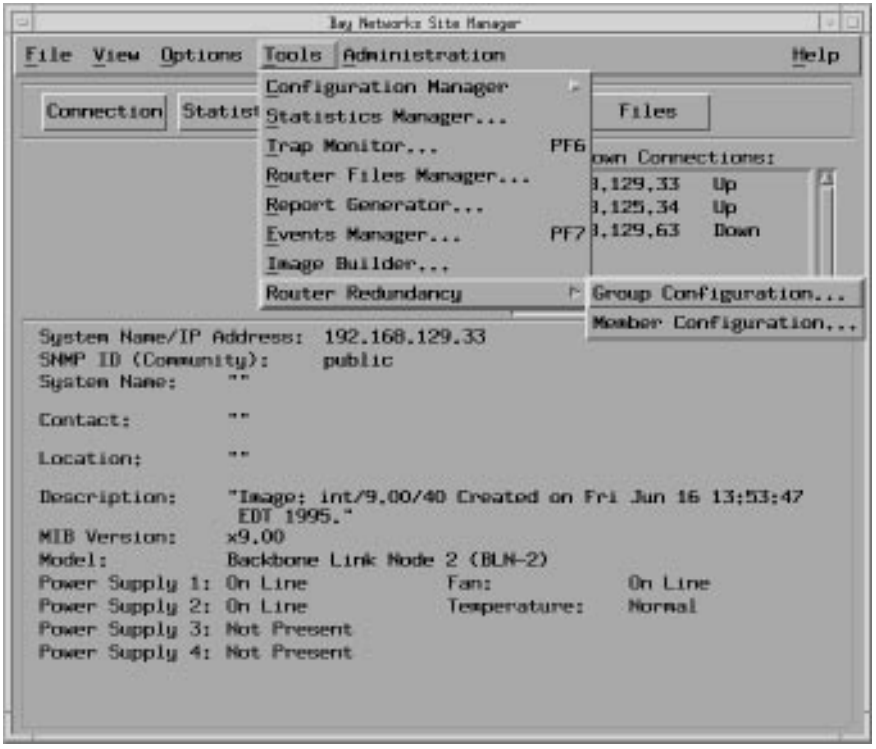

Figure 5-1. Main Site Manager Window

The standard file selection window opens.

2. **Enter *template* as the file name.**

   The standard router window opens.

3. **Choose a router.**

   The Configuration Manager window opens.

4. **Choose an empty slot.**

   The Module List window opens.

5. **Choose a module and click on OK.**

   The Configuration Manager window opens.

6. **In the Configuration Manager window, select an available connector.**

The Add Circuit window opens (Figure 5-2).

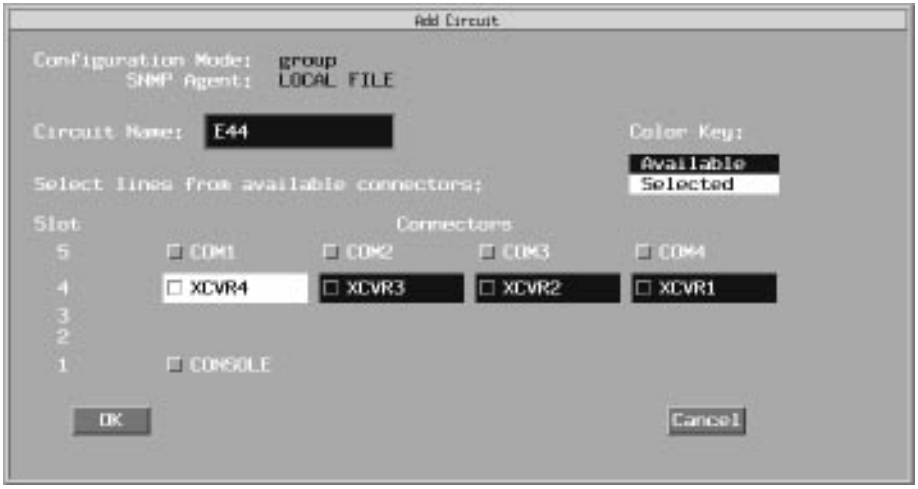

Figure 5-2. Add Circuit Window

7. **Select an available circuit that you want to configure for router redundancy, and click on OK.**

   The Select Protocols window opens (Figure 5-3).

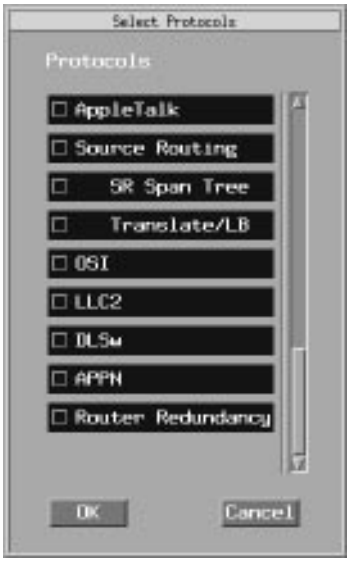

Figure 5-3. Select Protocols Window

8. **Scroll through the list and choose Router Redundancy. You can also choose other protocols that you want to configure.**

9. **Click on OK.**

   The Router Redundancy Circuit window opens (Figure 5-4).

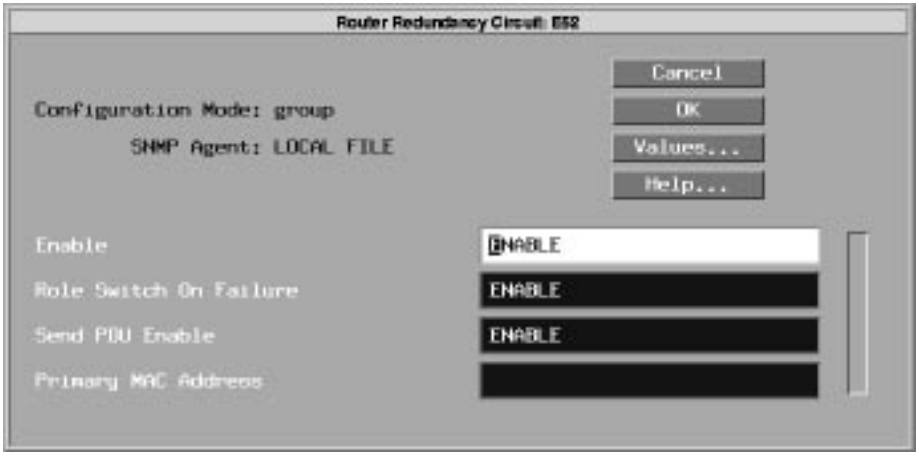

Figure 5-4. Router Redundancy Circuit Window

The Enable, Role Switch on Failure, and Send PDU Enable parameters are set to Enable.

Note: The Configuration Mode opens in the Configuration Manager window, the Add Circuit window, and the Router Redundancy Circuit window as "group." You cannot add router redundancy to a circuit or edit redundancy parameters in any mode other than group mode.

10. **Enter the Primary MAC Address for the router (required).**
11. **Click on OK.**

    The R.R. Group Global Parameters Configuration window opens (Figure 5-5).

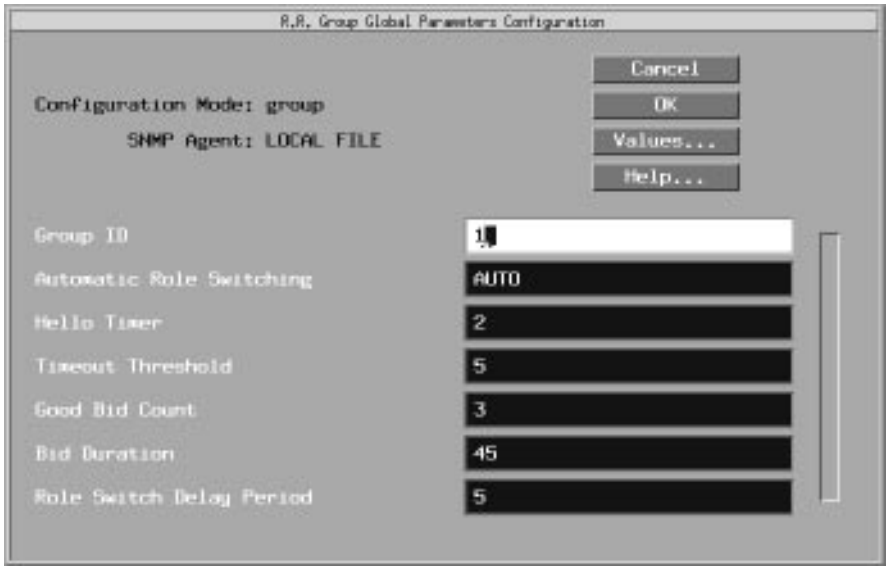

Figure 5-5. R.R. Group Global Parameters Configuration Window

Site Manager supplies default values for all parameters.

12. **Enter values for any parameters you want to edit, using the descriptions that follow this procedure for guidelines.**
13. **Click on OK.**

    The Configuration Manager window opens. The circuits you configured for router redundancy are either green or shaded, depending on your monitor.
14. **Choose File > Save, then exit the window.**

Router Redundancy Group Parameters

Use the following descriptions as guidelines when you edit router redundancy group global parameters.

Parameter:	**Enable**
Default:	Enable
Options:	Enable | Disable
Function:	This parameter is automatically set to Enable when you choose Router Redundancy from the Select Protocols window. If you set this parameter to Disable, you temporarily disable the redundancy protocol on the router without deleting your configuration file.
Instructions:	Choose Disable to stop the redundancy protocol from working on this router.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.17.2.1.2

Parameter:	**Role Switch On Failure**
Default:	Enable
Options:	Enable | Disable
Function:	Enables or disables a role change if this interface fails.
Instructions:	Accept the default, Enable, or choose disable to prevent a role change in the event this interface fails.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.17.2.1.5

Parameter:	**Send PDU Enable**
Default:	Enable
Options:	Enable | Disable
Function:	Enables or disables sending of router redundancy PDUs on a per-circuit basis. This parameter is automatically set to Enable when you choose Router Redundancy from the Select Protocols window. At least one interface on each router in the group must have this parameter enabled so that all routers in the group receive status information about each other. You may want to disable this parameter on some redundant interfaces to minimize network traffic on a busy interface.
Instructions:	Choose Enable or Disable.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.17.2.1.6

Parameter:	**Primary MAC Address**
Default:	None
Options:	Any unique, 48-bit MAC address that the network manager provides
Function:	The primary router uses the MAC address to route data. When the primary router fails and a backup router becomes the new primary router, the new primary router assumes this MAC address.
Instructions:	Enter a unique MAC address.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.17.2.1.4

Parameter:	**Group ID**
Default:	1
Range:	1 to 128
Function:	Specifies the identification number for the redundancy group. Each group ID number in a network must be unique.
Instructions:	Enter a number from 1 to 128 that you have not already assigned to a redundancy group on the network.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.17.1.4

Parameter:	**Automatic Role Switching**
Default:	Auto
Options:	Manual | Auto | Switch on Failure | One Shot Auto
Function:	Auto enables automatic role switching out of the primary role when a router detects that it is no longer the best primary router, based on priority settings among the redundant routers. When the primary router switches out of the primary role, a backup router switches into the primary role. Anything else that backup router has been doing stops when it becomes primary. In some circumstances, you may not want the backup router to stop processing automatically. If that is the case, set this parameter to Manual. The warning section of the log will indicate when the routers should change roles. Switch on Failure allows a role change only when an interface on the primary router fails, or a resource becomes unreachable, and does not consider Priority or Member ID. One Shot Auto triggers a one-time only automatic role change. Thereafter a role change occurs only if an interface fails or a resource becomes unreachable.
Instructions:	Accept the default, Auto, or choose one of the other options according to the requirements of your network.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.17.1.11

Parameter:	**Hello Timer**
Default:	2 seconds
Options:	1 to 86,400 seconds
Function:	Specifies the amount of time that the routers in the redundancy group have for sending each other primary and secondary Hello PDUs. The routers use Hello PDUs to initiate the bidding process that determines which router is primary.
Instructions:	Enter a value in the specified range or accept the default of 2.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.17.1.15

Parameter:	**Timeout Threshold**
Default:	5
Options:	1 to 100
Function:	Specifies the number of time periods during which the secondary routers wait to receive a Hello PDU from the primary router before they determine that the primary has failed.
Instructions:	Enter a number from 1 to 100 or accept the default of 5.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.17.1.17

Parameter:	**Good Bid Count**
Default:	3
Options:	1 to 10
Function:	Specifies the minimum number of good bids to become primary that are required from the same secondary router before Auto Role Switching occurs. This parameter has no effect is you have configured manual role-switching.
Instructions:	Enter a number from 1 to 10 or accept the default of 3.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.17.1.12

Parameter:	**Bid Duration**
Default:	45 seconds
Options:	1 to 65,535 seconds
Function:	Specifies the number of seconds during which routers bid to become the primary router.
Instructions:	Choose a value in the specified range or accept the default of 45. This value depends on how fast the routers boot with the configured features. For example, booting with FDDI interfaces, WAN interfaces with resources configured (such as servers and printers), OSPF, and so on, may require a larger value. Shorten this value if you want to ensure that the first router that boots becomes the primary.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.17.1.16

Parameter:	**Role Switch Delay Period**
Default:	5 seconds
Options:	1 to 86,400 seconds
Function:	Currently not used.
Instructions:	Accept the default.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.17.1.19

Configuring Resources

The redundancy protocol uses the Resource parameters to ensure that the primary router in the router redundancy group can reach the devices with which you have configured it to communicate. Use the procedure that follows to edit these parameters.

Although you can edit Resource parameters either in group mode or in member mode, usually it is best to configure Resource parameters in group mode because they are identical for all members of a router redundancy group. The exception is if you use router redundancy with wide area networks (refer to Example 3 in Appendix B). In this case you configure resources differently among members of a router redundancy group.

To edit Resource parameters:

1. **Choose Protocols > Edit Router Redundancy > Resources in the Circuit Definition window.**

   The RREDUND Router Redundancy Resource List window opens (Figure 5-6).

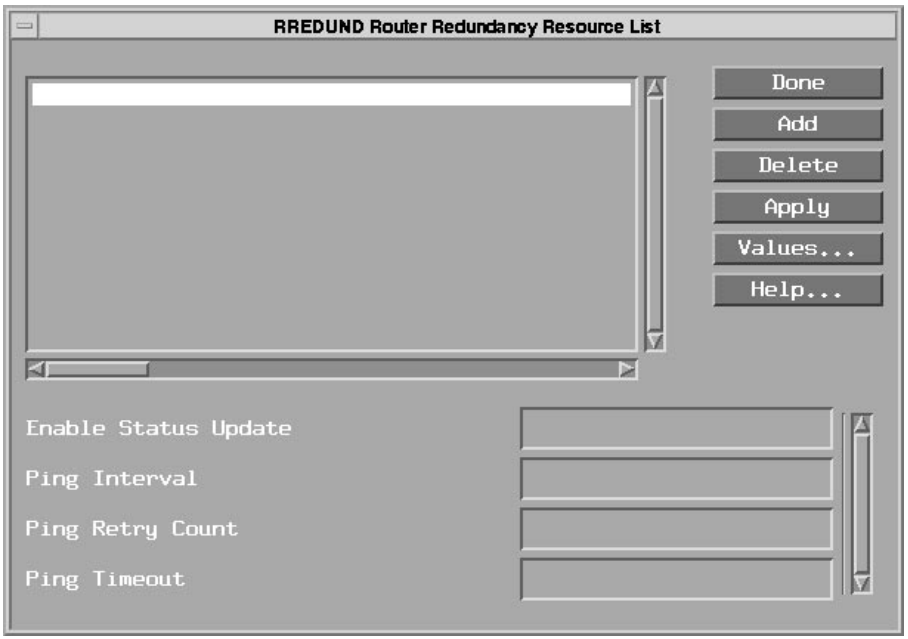

Figure 5-6. RREDUND Router Redundancy Resource List Window

2. **Click on Add.**

   The Router Redundancy Resource window opens (Figure 5-7).

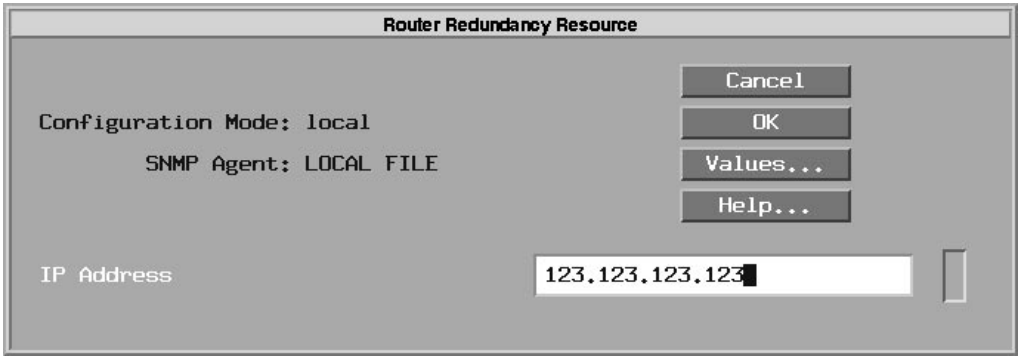

Figure 5-7. Router Redundancy Resource Window

3. **Enter the IP address of the device you want to configure as a resource for this router redundancy group.**
4. **Click on OK.**

   The RREDUND Router Redundancy Resource List window opens. The IP address you entered is highlighted in the list box. Site Manager supplies default values for all parameters.
5. **Enter values for any parameters you want to edit, using the descriptions that follow this procedure for guidelines.**
6. **Repeat Steps 2 through 5 to configure additional resources.**
7. **Click on Done to exit the window and return to the Circuit Definition window.**

Router Redundancy Resource Parameters

Use the following descriptions as guidelines when you edit router redundancy resource parameters.

Parameter:	**Enable Status Update**
Default:	Enable
Options:	Enable | Disable
Function:	This parameter is automatically set to Enable when you choose Router Redundancy from the Select Protocols window. If you set this parameter to Disable, you prevent the router from checking on the availability of the devices with which you configure it to communicate.
Instructions:	Accept the default, Enable.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.17.3.1.6

Parameter:	**Ping Interval**
Default:	600 seconds
Options:	1 to 86,399 seconds
Function:	Specifies the amount of time, in seconds, that the router waits between attempts to ping the devices with which you configured it to communicate. The parameter applies when all is functioning normally.
Instructions:	Accept the default, or choose another value in the specified range.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.17.3.1.7

Parameter:	**Ping Retry Count**
Default:	3
Options:	1 to 9
Function:	Specifies the number of times that the primary router tries to ping a device before it determines that the device is unreachable.
Instructions:	Accept the default, or choose another value in the specified range.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.17.3.1.8

Parameter:	**Ping Timeout**
Default:	5 seconds
Options:	1 to 10 seconds
Function:	Specifies the amount of time, in seconds, that the router waits between attempts to ping the devices with which you configured it to communicate. This parameter applies when a prior ping has been unsuccessful.
Instructions:	Accept the default, or choose another value in the specified range.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.17.3.1.9

Applying a Group Configuration File

To apply the group configuration file *template* to each member of a router redundancy group:

1. **In the main Site Manager window (refer to Figure 5-1), choose Tools > Router Redundancy > Member Configuration.**

   The standard file selection window opens.

2. **Choose the directory from which you created the file *template*, and choose your configuration file, *template*.**

3. **Click on Open File.**

   The Configuration Manager window opens, but this time in member mode (Figure 5-8).

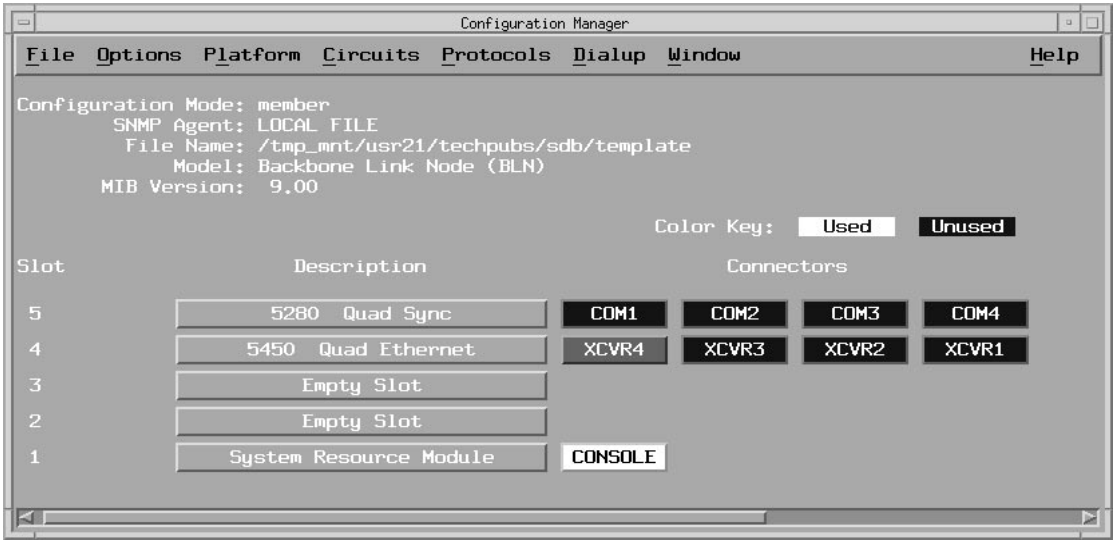

Figure 5-8. Configuration Manager Window in Member Mode

The circuit you previously selected for group configuration is shaded or in green.

4. **Choose Protocols > Router Redundancy > Member Configuration in the Configuration Manager window (Figure 5-9).**

Figure 5-9. Configuration Manager Window for Member Configuration

The R.R. Member Global Parameters Configuration window opens (Figure 5-10).

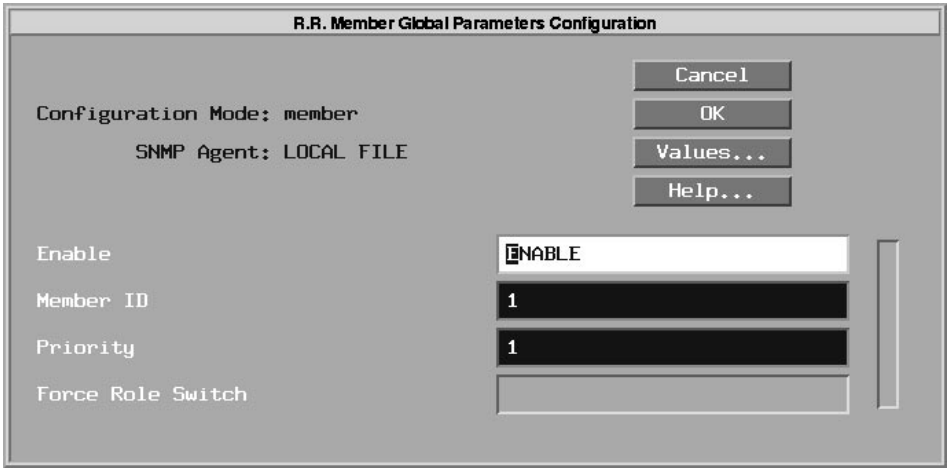

Figure 5-10. R.R. Member Global Parameters Configuration Window

5. **Enter values for the member global parameters, using the descriptions that follow this procedure for guidelines.**
6. **Click on OK when you are done.**

   The Configuration Manager window opens (refer to Figure 5-9).
7. **Choose File > Save As.**

   The Save Configuration File window opens (Figure 5-11).

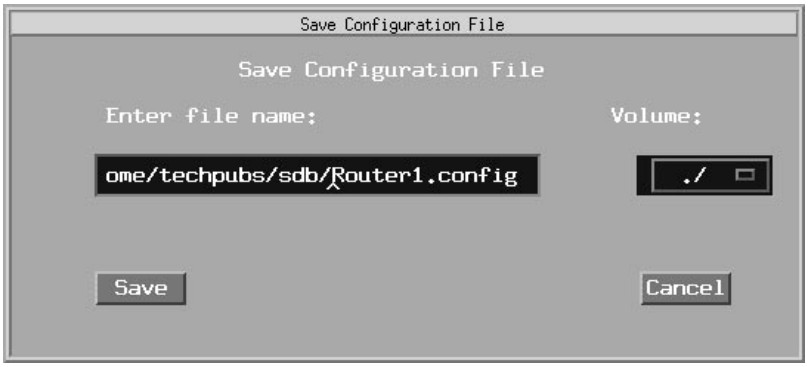

Figure 5-11. Save Configuration File Window

8. **Enter *Router1.config* as the file name and click on Save.**

Repeat Steps 1 through 8, using a different member ID and *Router2.config* as the base file name. Do this for each member of a redundancy group.

Note: Every member of a router redundancy group should use the name *.config* for its router redundancy configuration file. If there is a power failure, all members should boot from the same router redundancy configuration.

Router Redundancy Member Global Parameters

Use the following descriptions as guidelines when you edit router redundancy member global parameters.

Parameter:	**Enable**
Default:	Enable
Options:	Enable | Disable
Function:	This parameter is automatically set to Enable when you choose Router Redundancy from the Select Protocols window. If you set this parameter to Disable, you temporarily disable router redundancy on the router without deleting your configuration file.
Instructions:	Choose Disable to disable router redundancy on this router.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.17.1.2

Parameter:	**Member ID**
Default:	1
Options:	1 to 128
Function:	Specifies the identification number for this member of the router redundancy group. Each member ID number in a group must be unique. For example, if there are two routers in a redundancy group, one router could have a member ID of 1 and the other could have a member ID of 2. The role-change rules use the member ID to determine a router's priority to become the primary router if the Priority parameter for both routers is set to the same value.
Instructions:	Enter a number from 1 to 128 that you have not already assigned to a member of this redundancy group.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.17.1.5

Parameter:	**Priority**
Default:	1
Options:	1 to 128
Function:	Indicates this router's priority to become primary router; the higher the value, the higher the priority. The router with the highest priority becomes the primary router. If two routers have the same priority, the router with the lower member ID number has higher priority to become the primary router.
Instructions:	Enter a number from 1 to 128.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.17.1.14

Parameter:	**Force Role Switch**
Default:	Don't Switch
Options:	Don't Switch | Switch
Function:	Forces a router to switch out of the primary role when another member of the redundancy group would make a better primary router, or prevents a router from doing so. This parameter is valid only for manual role switching.
Instructions:	Choose Don't Switch or Switch.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.17.1.10

Note: If a slot fails and the software cannot locate the configuration file and executable image on the volume you specified, the software searches all volumes to locate these files. We recommend that you store the image on multiple volumes to be readily available if a slot fails.

Sending the Configuration Files to the Routers

You have now created configuration files for Router 1 and Router 2 to use members of a router redundancy group. To send these files to the appropriate routers, copy the files to the router Flash card using FTP or TFTP. Copy *Router1.cfg* to Router 1, and *Router2.cfg* to Router 2.

Configuring Router Redundancy on Model 5380 Routers

You can use router redundancy on a Model 5380 router in several different ways because of this router's versatility.

A Model 5380 router may logically be a single-slot router among other single-slot routers on the same module, or all the slots may logically be ports on the same router.

Configuring Router Redundancy on One 5380 Router

If you are working with a Model 5380 as a single-slot router, you can configure different slots on the same router module as members of a router redundancy group. However, the slot number is incorporated in the configuration, so it is impossible to make identical configuration files for any two slots on the module. Therefore, you must create *two* group configuration files, exactly the same except for the member ID. The following steps describe this procedure:

1. **Create the group mode configuration file for the first slot and save it as *Discovery1.cfg*.**
2. **Create a second group mode configuration file for the second slot, identical to the first file, including the same group ID, and save it as *Discovery2.cfg*. If you edited any parameters in *Discovery1.cfg*, make the same choices for *Discovery2.cfg*.**
3. **Open each of these files in Member Mode, and assign each a unique member ID. Save each file.**
4. **Copy the files to the router's Flash card.**

Configuring Router Redundancy on Different 5380 Routers

You can configure router redundancy so that a slot on one Model 5380 backs up either the same slot or a different slot on another 5380.

If you want a given slot on one Model 5380 to back up the same slot on another 5380, configure router redundancy in the usual way, following the directions at the beginning of this chapter.

If you want a slot on one Model 5380 to back up a different slot on another 5380, you must create and use two group configuration files, following the directions in the previous section, “Configuring Router Redundancy on One 5380 Router.”

Removing Router Redundancy

To remove router redundancy from a circuit or from an entire router:

1. **Create a new configuration file or modify the existing configuration file in local or remote mode.**
2. **Reboot the router.**

Appendix A
Site Manager Default Parameter Settings

This appendix lists the Site Manager default parameter settings for router redundancy. Refer to Chapter 5 for instructions on editing these parameters.

Table A-1. Router Redundancy Group Global Parameters

Parameter	Default
Enable	Enable
Send PDU Enable	Enable
Primary MAC Address	None
Group ID	1
Automatic Role Switching	Auto
Hello Timer	2 seconds
Timeout Threshold	5
Good Bid Count	3
Bid Duration	45 seconds
Role Switch Delay Period	5 seconds

Table A-2. Router Redundancy Member Global Parameters

Parameter	Default
Enable	Enable
Member ID	1
Priority	1
Force Role Switch	Don’t Switch

Table A-3. Router Redundancy Resource Parameters

Parameter	Default
Enable Status Update	Enable
Ping Interval	600 seconds
Ping Retry Count	3
Ping Timeout	5 seconds

Appendix B
Router Redundancy Examples

This appendix contains three examples of router configurations that use router redundancy.

Example 1: Two Routers at the Same Site

This example shows how router redundancy works in a configuration with two routers in the redundancy group, both in the same location. Figure B-1 illustrates two routers configured as a redundancy group in an Ethernet or FDDI network.

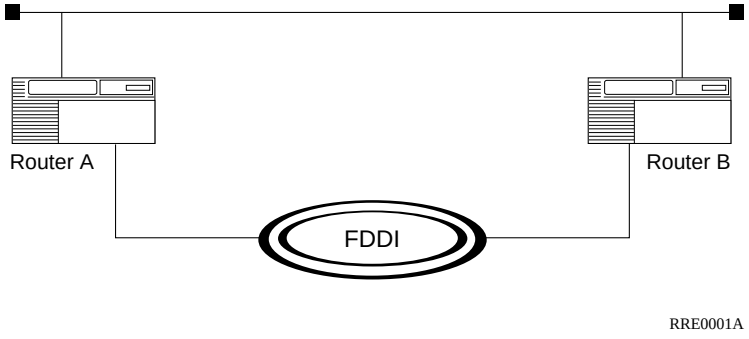

Figure B-1. Router Redundancy: Two Routers at the Same Site

Router Bootup

Upon router bootup, both members of the redundancy group are in the secondary role. They bid to determine which of the routers will assume the primary role (refer to Chapter 1). When the bidding time expires, the selected primary member switches into the primary role.

Possible Scenarios

The sections below describe possible scenarios and how they would affect the redundant routers.

Secondary Router Degraded

Degradation of the secondary router's interface and ability to reach resources does not affect the current operation of the primary router. This change does affect the primary and best-secondary selection process because the degraded secondary router has a lesser chance to become primary.

Secondary Router Becomes Inoperable

Degradation of the secondary router to the extent that it is inoperable does not affect the operation of the primary router. However, if the primary router detects local faults, it must remain primary and continue data transfer as best it can.

Primary Router Degraded

If the degree of degradation in the primary router is so slight that it is still the best primary router, no change occurs.

If the degradation is such that the current primary router is no longer the best primary, role switch to a new primary may occur, depending on the availability of a secondary router, and on how you have set the Automatic Role Switching parameter. The primary and best-secondary selection process is the same as during initial bootup.

Primary Router Fails

The sudden failure of the primary router causes the best secondary router to switch roles to primary. Because the primary and best-secondary selection process is performed continuously and involves all members of the router redundancy group, no bidding process need occur at this time, and the switch occurs with minimal delay.

Possible Complications

The following sections describe complications that can occur when you use router redundancy.

Router Boots and Cannot Detect Another Member

If a member of a router redundancy group boots and cannot detect any other member of its redundancy group within the bidding period, it switches roles to become the primary router, because it is the only member from which to select the primary.

Second Router Boots After First Router's Bidding Timer Expires

If the first router has booted and a second router boots after the first router's bidding period expires, the first router may be in the process of switching roles to become the primary router. During the switching process, the first router does not send PDUs, so when the second router boots and begins its own bidding period, it may not detect the first router until the first router has completed the role switch. To avoid a situation in which both routers switch roles to become primary, set the bidding period for a longer time than the time required to perform a role switch.

Manual versus Auto Role Switching

If the first router has booted and a second router boots after the first router's bidding period expires, and if you configured the router to use manual role switching, the first router continues to act as the primary router even if the second router would be a better primary. The software alerts you, and it is up to you to initiate the role switch. If you configure the router to use auto role switching, the routers perform the role switch automatically. If you configure the router to use one-shot auto, the routers perform the role switch automatically once; after that a switch occurs only when an interface fails or when a resource becomes unreachable. If you configure the router to use switch on failure, a switch occurs only when an interface fails or when a resource becomes unreachable.

During manual role switching, a secondary router switches its role to primary if it does not detect a primary router in the group.

Example 2: Three Routers at the Same Site

Figure B-2 illustrates a router redundancy group with three routers at the same site.

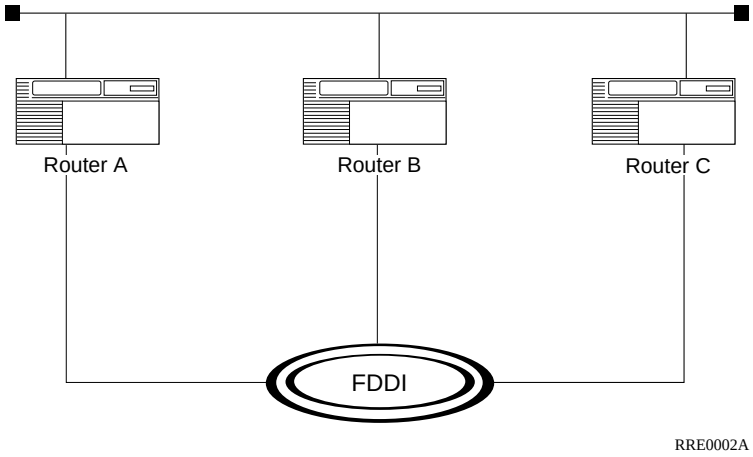

Figure B-2. Router Redundancy: Three Routers at the Same Site

The only difference between having two members and three members in a router redundancy group is that the best-secondary selection process becomes meaningful.

Any degradation of a secondary member may cause a new best secondary to be selected. Because the best-secondary selection process occurs upon any state change within the router redundancy group, the designation of the best-secondary router is current at all times.

Example 3: Router Redundancy with Wide Area Networks

Bay Networks router redundancy services do not currently allow configuration of a wide area network (WAN) interface as a backed-up or redundant interface.

You can circumvent this limitation for IP-based networks only. Refer to Figure B-3 as you read the following explanation.

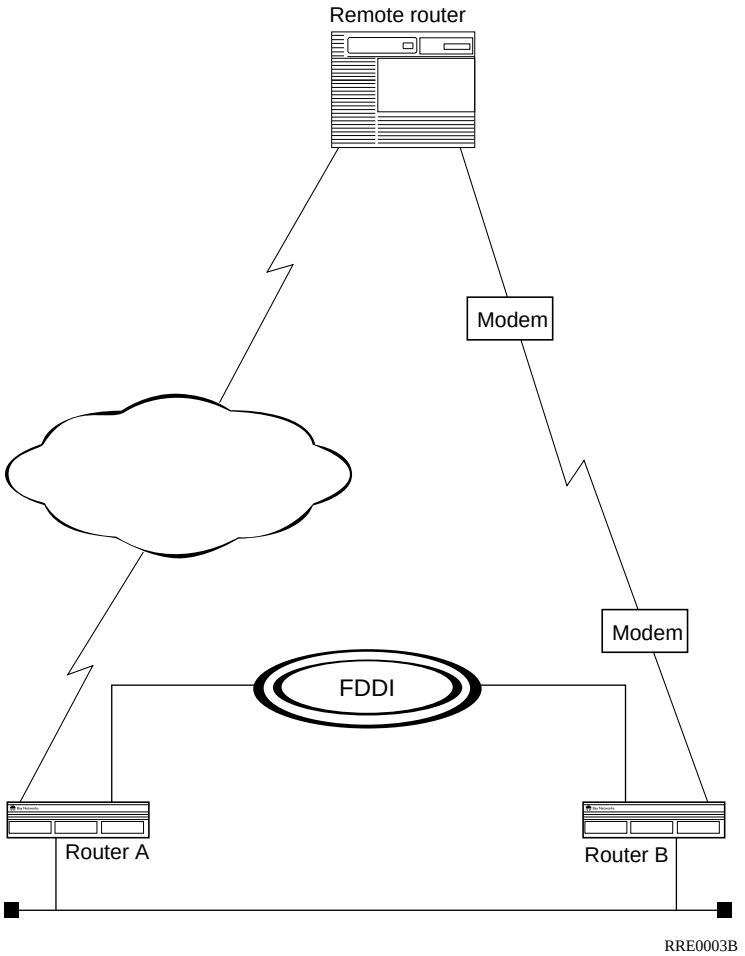

Figure B-3. Router Redundancy with Wide Area Networks

To provide redundancy for this WAN:

1. **Define the remote interface on the other side of the WAN as a resource in the configuration of Router A.**
2. **Set the Automatic Role Switching parameter to Auto for Router B.**

   These two steps allow the primary and best-secondary router selection process to consider the WAN interface as a resource, and to use the unavailability of this resource to trigger role switching.
3. **Configure Router B to have a higher priority than Router A to become the primary router.**

   Router B will assume the primary role only when Router A, with the lower priority to be primary, loses the remote router as a resource.
4. **Configure Router B with a dial-on-demand circuit, but disable outbound calling.**

   Router B is now capable of receiving a dialed call.

   For instructions on configuring dial lines, refer to *Configuring Dial Services*.
5. **Configure the remote router with dial backup.**

   The remote router will only initiate a call to Router B if the WAN line to Router A fails.

If the WAN interface becomes nonfunctional for any reason, the resource defined for it is unreachable. This causes Router A, the current primary router, to cease being the best primary router, and a role switch occurs. Router B, with its dial-up connection to the remote router, becomes the primary router. Note, however, that because Router A and Router B must have identical configurations, the remote router must initiate the dial backup connection.

The effect is that the dial-up connection is a redundant interface for the WAN connection. Note that in this case the dial-up synchronous interface between Router B and the remote router is active only when the WAN interface fails.

Router A and Router B can be at the branch office; the remote router is at the central or regional office.

Example 4: Router Redundancy with Ethernet Switches

Figure B-4 illustrates a router redundancy group with primary and secondary routers connected to BayStack™ Ethernet switches, in this example a BayStack 281*xx* Fast Ethernet switch. This configuration allows you to use router redundancy with a bridged or frame-switched network.

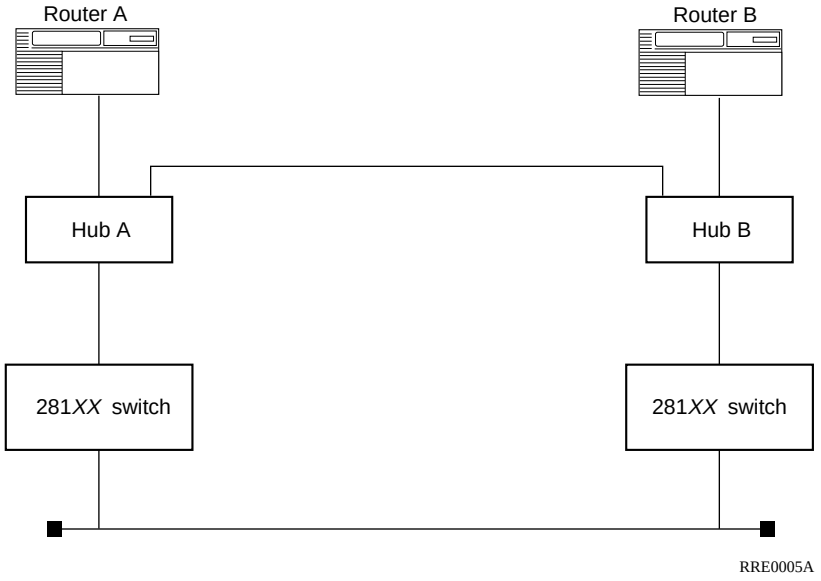

Figure B-4. Router Redundancy with 281*xx* Fast Ethernet Switches

The routers have the same MAC address, and their redundancy configurations are identical in all other ways. Using connected hubs allows each switch to use only one port to connect to both routers. Because the switches use the spanning tree algorithm, only one of the switch ports is in use at any time. Neither switch can detect that its partner switch is also connected to the same router redundancy group. Neither switch can detect that there are two different routers using the same MAC address on different ports. The switches therefore accept or send data regardless of which router is acting in the primary role.

You can configure router redundancy with only one hub and one port of one 281*xx* switch, but a single point of failure then exists.

Appendix C
Worksheets for Configuring Router Redundancy

These worksheets assume a router redundancy group of three routers. Use them to plan how to configure your router redundancy group.

Table C-1. Group Mode Planning Worksheet

Planning Issue/Parameter	Redundancy Group
Router Type All in group must be the same; for example, BCN, BLN, ASN	
Hardware Configuration CPU and interface module type, slot and port locations of the backed-up interfaces must be the same	
Software Configuration Software version and loadable modules configured must be the same	
Primary MAC Address for Backed-Up Interfaces 1. 2. 3. 4.	
IP Addresses for Backed-Up Interfaces 1. 2. 3. 4.	
Group ID	
Automatic Role Switching	
Hello Timer	
Timeout Threshold	
Good Bid Count	
Bid Duration	

Table C-2. Resource Planning Worksheet

Planning Issue/Parameter	Router A	Router B	Router C
Enable Status Update			
Ping Interval			
Ping Retry Count			
Ping Timeout			
IP Addresses for Resources 1. 2. 3. 4.			

Table C-3. Member Mode Planning Worksheet

Parameter	Router A	Router B	Router C
Member ID			
Priority to Become Primary			
Force Role Switch			

Appendix D
BOFL Parameters

Setting BOFL Parameters

BOFL parameters affect the speed of detecting failed interfaces.

You set BOFL parameters from the Edit CSMA/CD Parameters window in Site Manager. From the Configuration Manager window, the path is **Circuits** > Edit Circuits > Circuit List window > **Edit** > Circuit Definition window > **Lines** > Edit Lines window > Edit CSMA/CD Parameters window (Figure D-1). Use the parameter descriptions that follow as guides when you edit these parameters.

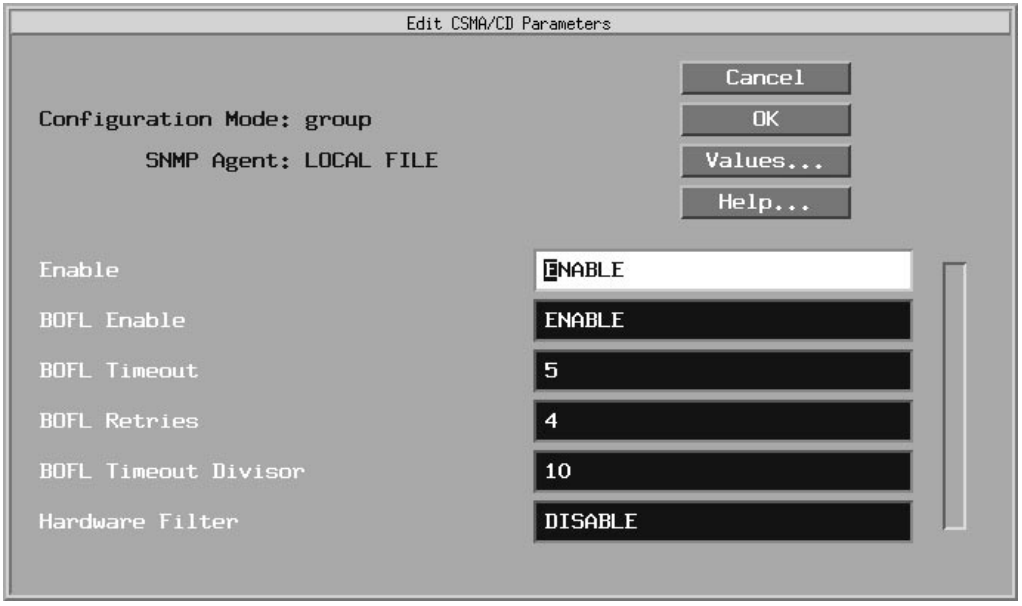

Figure D-1. Edit CSMA/CD Parameters Window

Parameter:	**BOFL Enable**
Default:	Enable
Options:	Enable | Disable
Function:	When set to Enable, the router sends Breath of Life polling messages from this system to all systems on the local network.
Instructions:	Set to Enable or Disable. We recommend that you enable BOFL.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.4.1.1.59

Parameter:	**BOFL Timeout**
Default:	5 seconds
Options:	1 to 60 seconds
Function:	Specifies the time between transmissions of Breath of Life messages from this Ethernet interface. Timeout occurs if five periods elapse without a successful BOFL message transmission. When timeout occurs, the router disables and reenables this Ethernet interface. This parameter is valid only if you set BOFL Enable to Enable.
Instructions:	Accept the default, or specify a new value up to 60 seconds.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.4.1.1.59

Parameter:	**BOFL Retries**
Default:	5 (4 when the interface is configured for Router Redundancy)
Options:	1 to 5 retries
Function:	Specifies the number of BOFL messages this interface can retransmit before the router declares the circuit down.
Instructions:	Either accept the default, or specify a lower value. Use this parameter in conjunction with the BOFL Timeout Divisor and BOFL Timeout parameters to decrease the time it takes the router to declare an interface down.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.4.1.1.59

Parameter:	**BOFL Timeout Divisor**
Default:	1 (10 when the interface is configured for Router Redundancy)
Options:	An integer 1 to 59, less than or equal to the value of the BOFL Timeout parameter
Function:	The BOFL Timeout parameter specifies a time period between transmissions of Breath of Life messages from this Ethernet interface. Beginning with Router Software Version 11.01, the actual time between BOFL transmissions is the value of the BOFL Timeout parameter divided by the value of the BOFL Timeout Divisor parameter. When set to a value greater than 1, this parameter reduces the value of BOFL Timeout. When you configure Router Redundancy on an interface, Site Manager automatically sets this parameter to reduce the time between BOFL transmissions. If the circuit goes down, the interface reaches the BOFL Retries value sooner, thus reducing the time it takes the router to declare a circuit down.
Instructions:	Increase the value of this parameter if you want line status to be detected in less than 1-second intervals. For example, with the BOFL Timeout parameter set to 5 seconds and the BOFL Timeout Divisor set to 10, the router sends a BOFL message every 0.5 seconds (5 divided by 10). With BOFL Timeout set to 5 seconds and the BOFL Timeout Divisor set to 1, transmissions occur every 5 seconds.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.4.1.1.60

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